BookletChartTM

NOAR TOWN U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

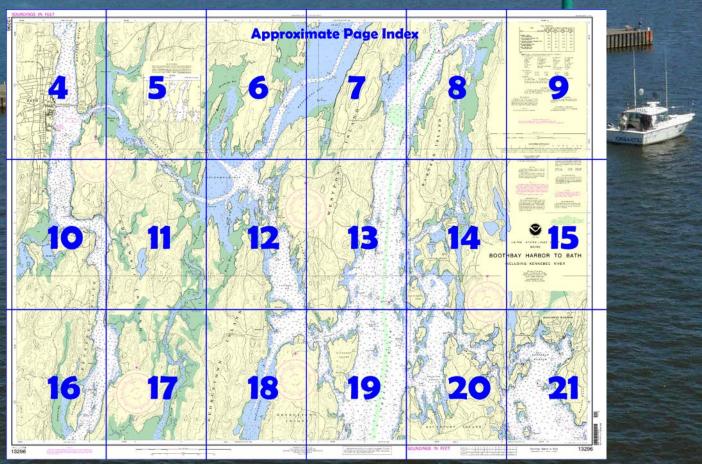
Boothbay Harbor to Bath, Including Kennebec River

NOAA Chart 13296

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=132 <a href="https://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchby



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Boothbay Harbor, the western arm of
Booth Bay, is one of the best anchorages
on the Maine coast. The harbor is spacious
and well sheltered, and has good holding
ground. The town of Boothbay Harbor, at
the head of the harbor, is a resort and
yachting center, with a hospital, hotels,
and motels. Fishing, boatbuilding, and
summer tourists are its main industries. A
number of excursion, sightseeing, charter,
and party fishing boats operate from the

harbor to the outlying islands and surrounding waters in the summer. **Prominent features.—Burnt Island**, partly wooded, is marked on the southeast side by **Burnt Island Light** (43°49.5'N., 69°38.4'W.), 61 feet

above the water, shown from a white conical tower with covered way to a dwelling; a sound signal is at the light. White sectors in the light from 307° to 316° cover the fairway in the approach eastward of Squirrel Island from Fisherman Island Passage, and from 355° to 008°, the approach westward of the island from the south and westward.

Mouse Island, northward of Burnt Island, is wooded; it has a private float landing on the north side with a depth of about 12 feet, and a pier and float landing on the east side. A flagstaff on the east side of the island and several homes are prominent.

The tower and buildings of the Maine Department of Marine Resources fish hatchery and laboratory on **McKown Point** and the footbridge across the head of the harbor are conspicuous. A tower with a flashing red light above the harbor was also reported to be very prominent. **Channels.—**Two deep natural channels lead into the harbor. The easterly and widest leads between Spruce Point on the east, and Squirrel, Burnt, and Mouse Islands on the west. The westerly one leads between those islands and Southport Island on the west, but is narrow in places. Most of the dangers are marked and have been described. The chart and the aids if carefully followed should be sufficient guidance for strangers to enter at any time.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be found in 24 to 42 feet for large vessels in the outer harbor northward of Tumbler Island and off McKown Point. The inner harbor has depths of 6 to 24 feet. The anchorage most used by small craft is on the northwest side of the inner harbor, northeastward of McFarland Island, where there are general depths of 10 to 12 feet, when clear of the ledge around the island.

Most craft anchor off the wharves, but there are numerous private moorings, guest moorings maintained by the yacht clubs, and those for hire by the various service facilities. However, it is sometimes difficult to secure adequate swinging room.

No-Discharge Zone.—The State of Maine, with the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency, has established a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) for the waters of Boothbay Harbor (see chart 13293 for limits). Within the NDZ, discharge of sewage, whether treated or untreated, from all vessels is prohibited. Outside the NDZ, discharge of sewage is regulated by **40 CFR 140** (see chapter 2).

Dangers.—The approaches to the harbor are generally deep and clear with most of the dangers marked. **Tumbler Island Ledge**, off the west side of Spruce Point, covered 9 feet, is marked on its west side by a buoy. A lighted buoy, about 225 yards west-northwestward of **Tumbler Island**, marks the ledges extending westward and northwestward of the island.

The passage between Tumbler Island and Spruce Point should not be attempted by strangers as it is shoal and foul; strangers should not anchor there.

Clam Rock, about 700 yards northeastward of Tumbler Island, close to shore, is unmarked, as are 10- and 12-foot rocky ledges, 250 yards southwestward, and 150 yards westward, respectively, of the rock. A 14-foot rocky ledge, about 300 yards southwestward of McFarland Island is unmarked, but the ledges surrounding the island are marked on the south side by a lighted buoy.

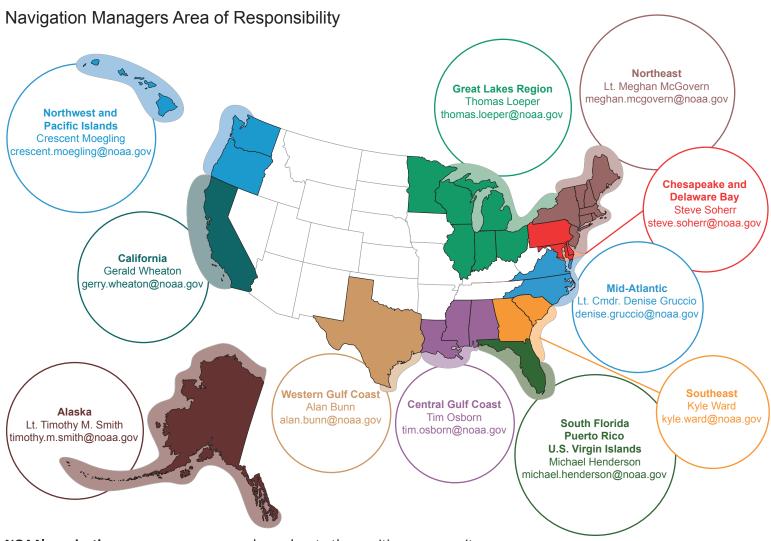
Caution.—In summer the inner harbor is nearly filled with all types of fishing and pleasure craft. At night, many of these are often unlighted, and great care should be exercised in approaching the anchorage to avoid fouling them or any of the numerous unoccupied moorings, which also are often unlighted.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston Commander

1st CG District (617) 223-8555 Boston, MA

В

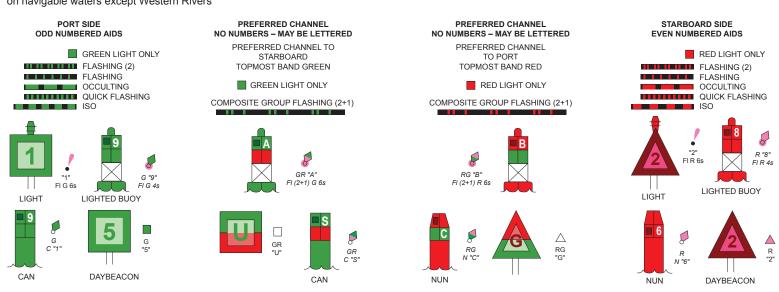


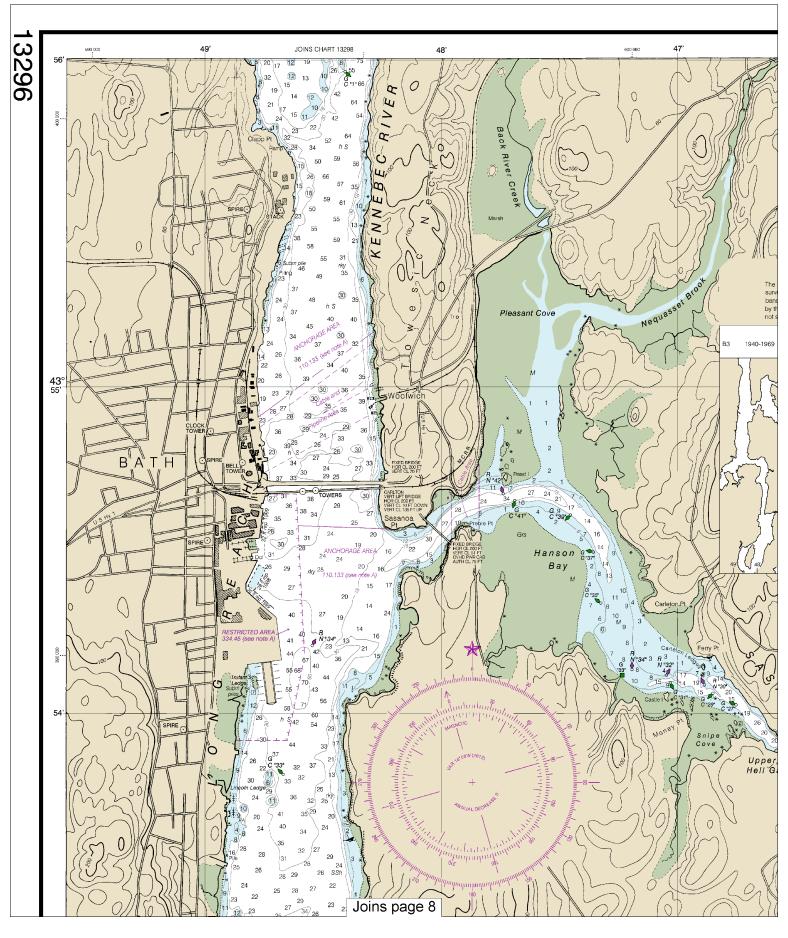
NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

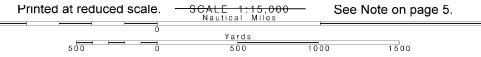
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

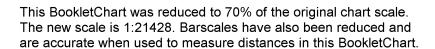
To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*. To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward on navigable waters except Western Rivers



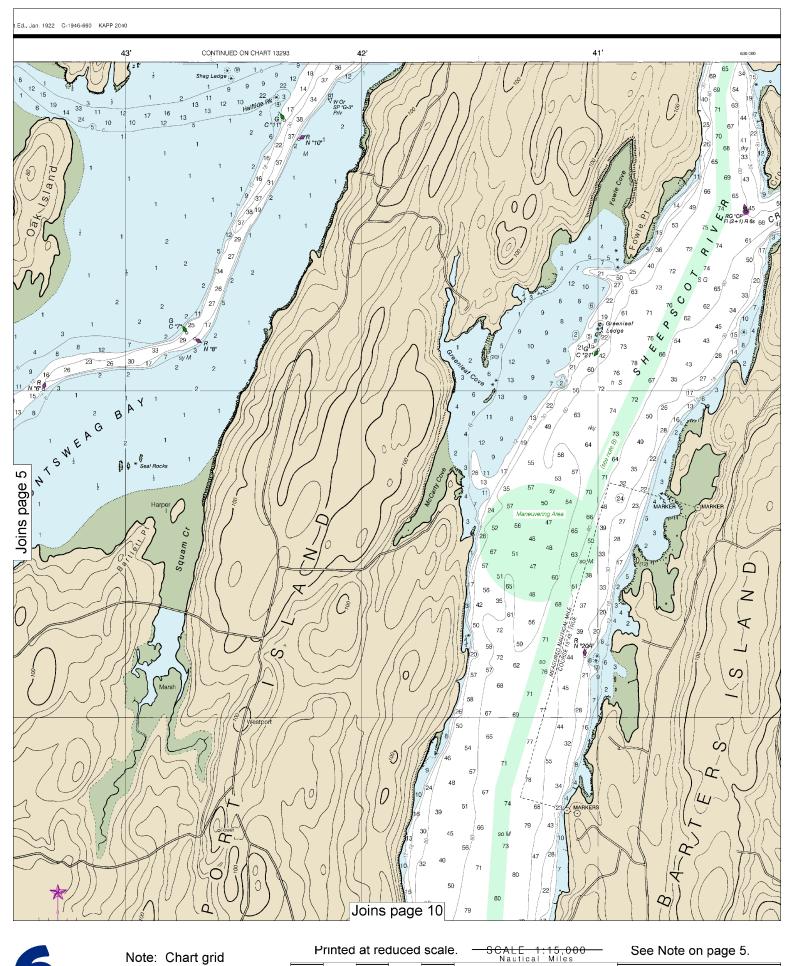




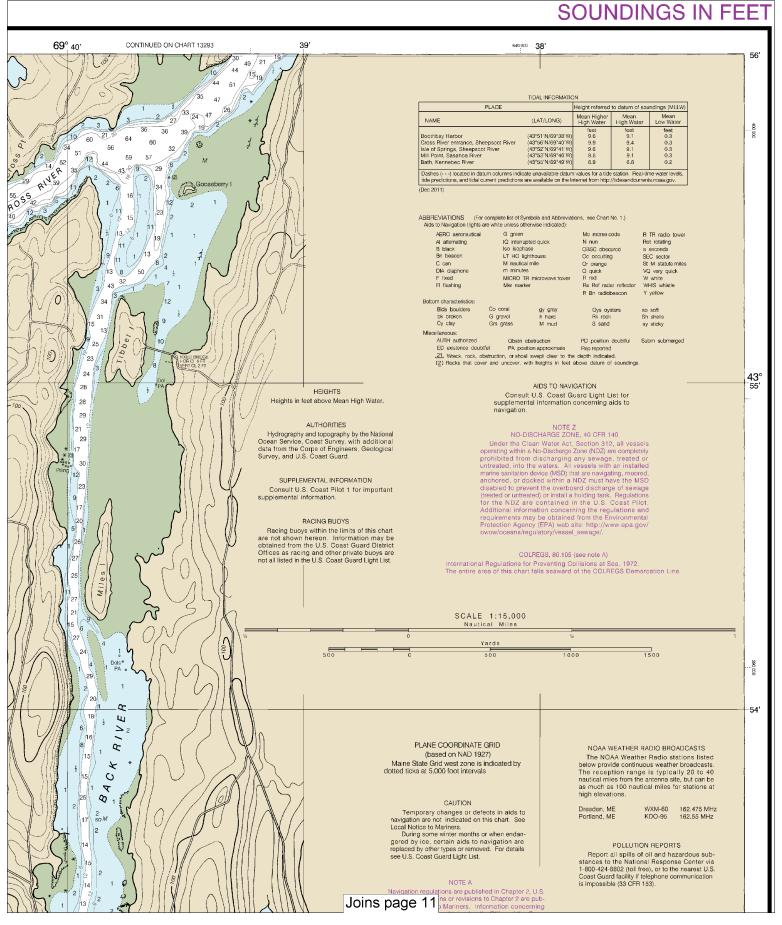


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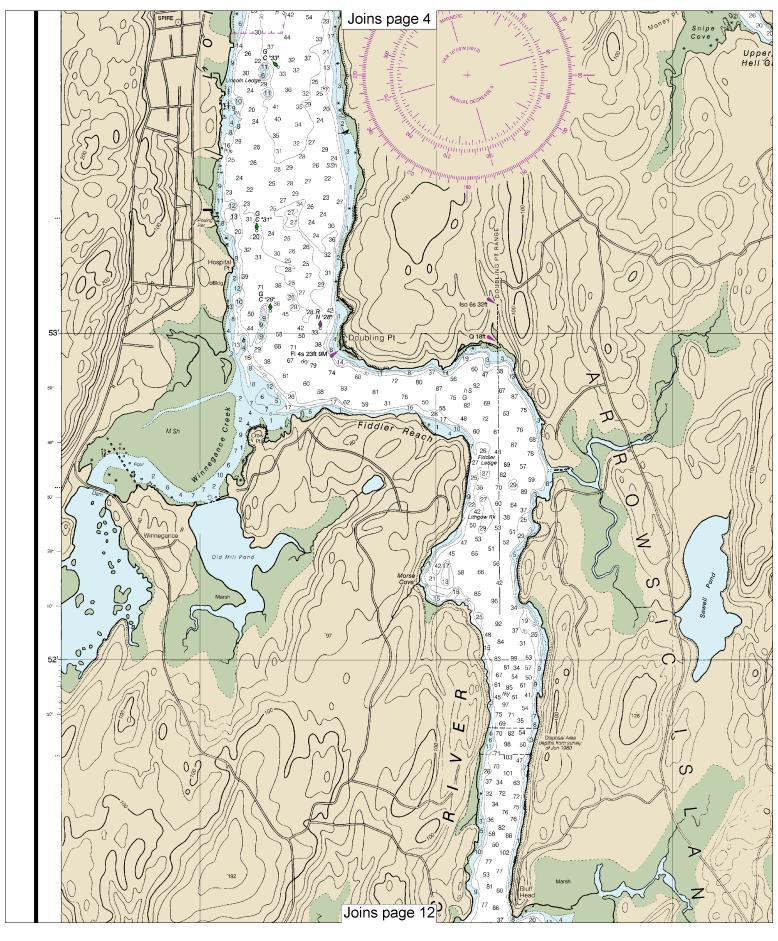






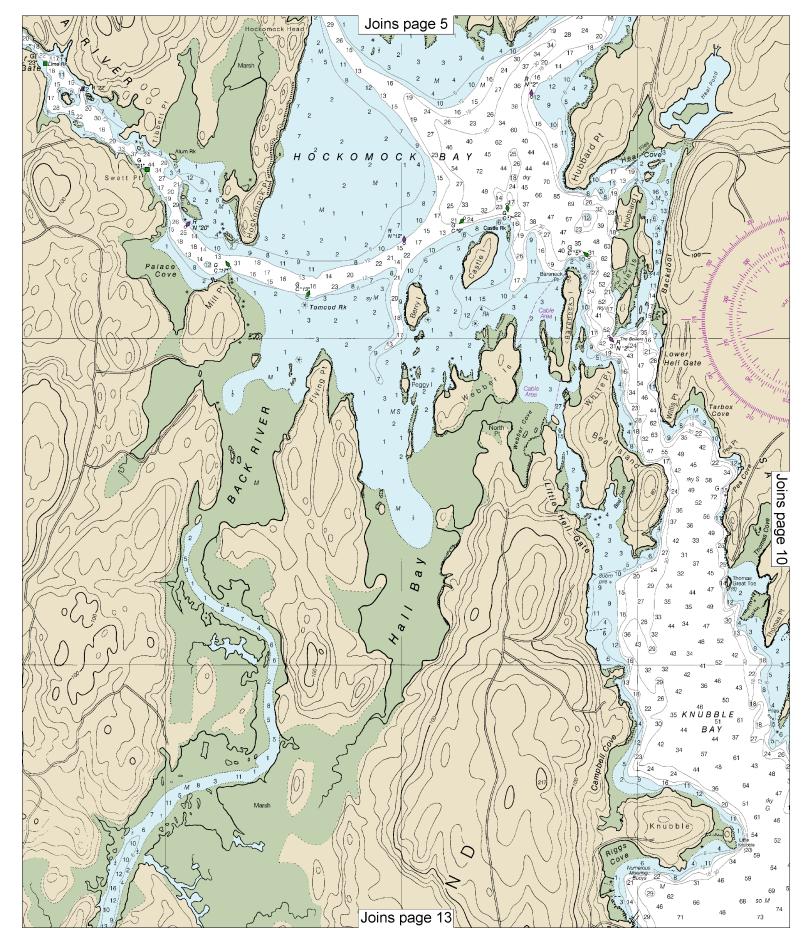
Last Correction: 12/11/2014. Cleared through: LNM: 0116 (1/5/2016), NM: 0316 (1/16/2016), CHS: 1215 (12/25/2015)

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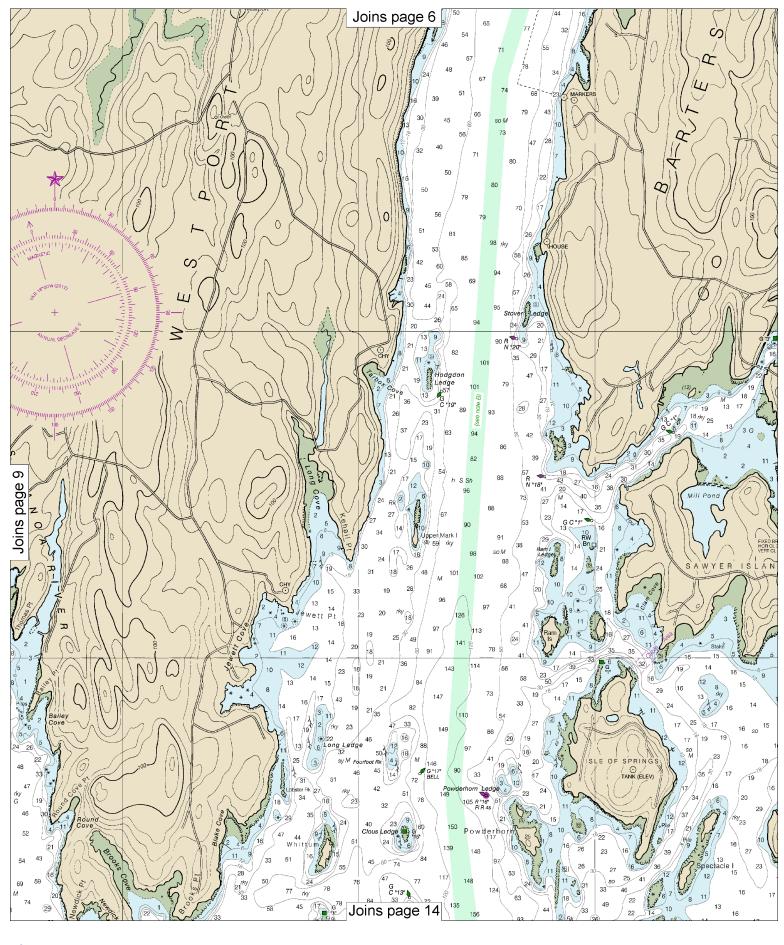




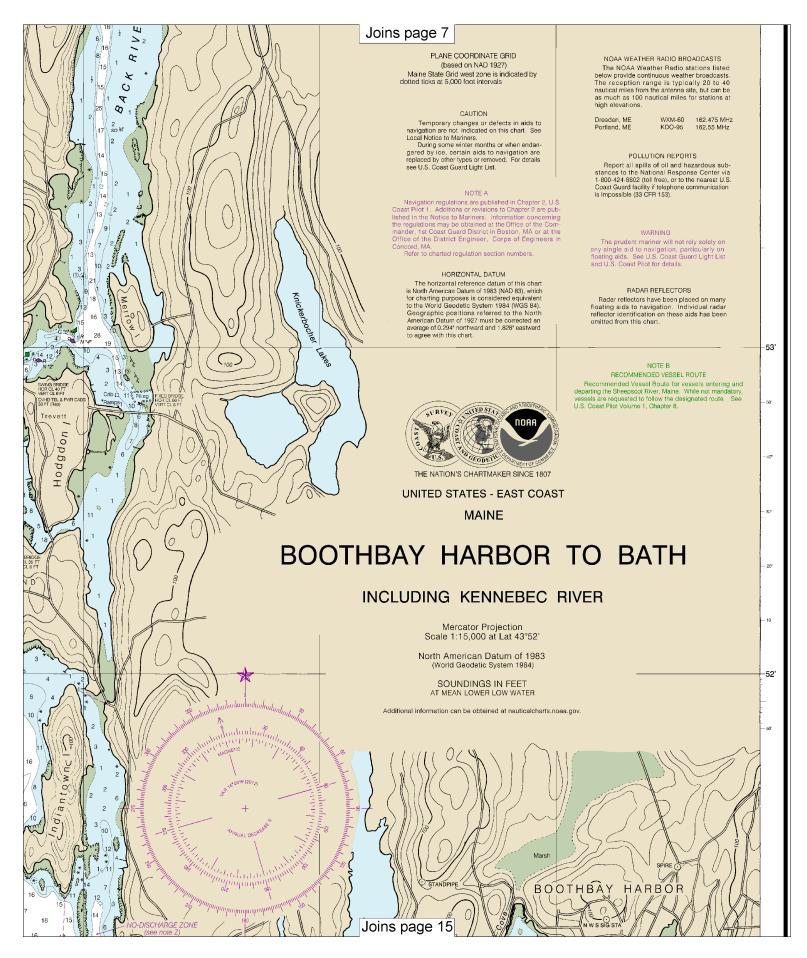


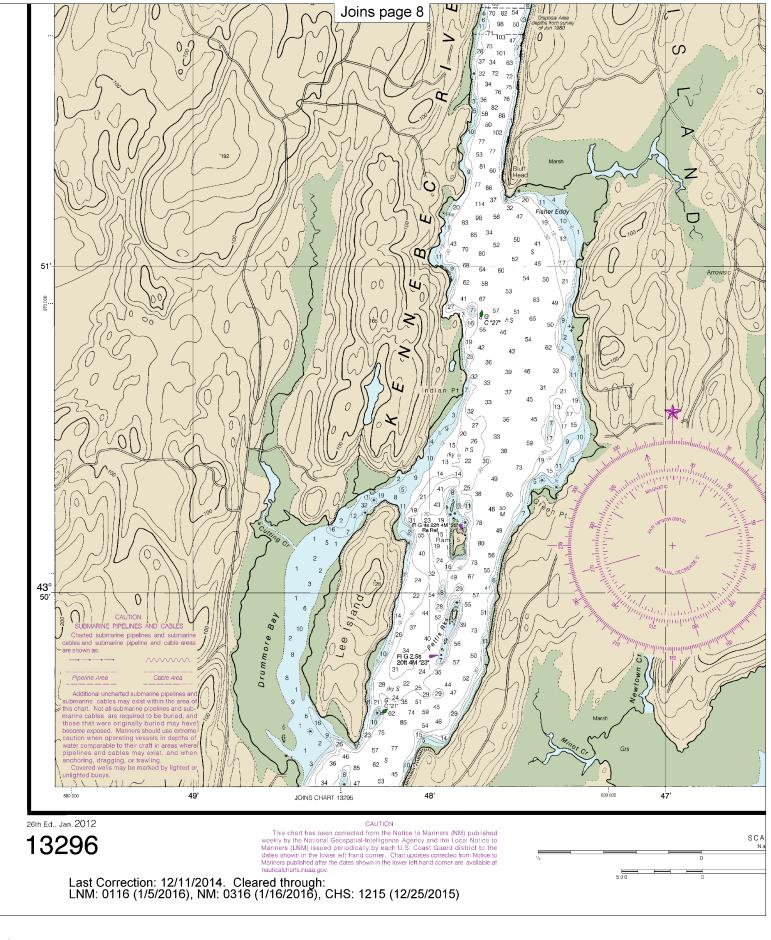


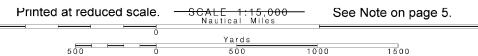


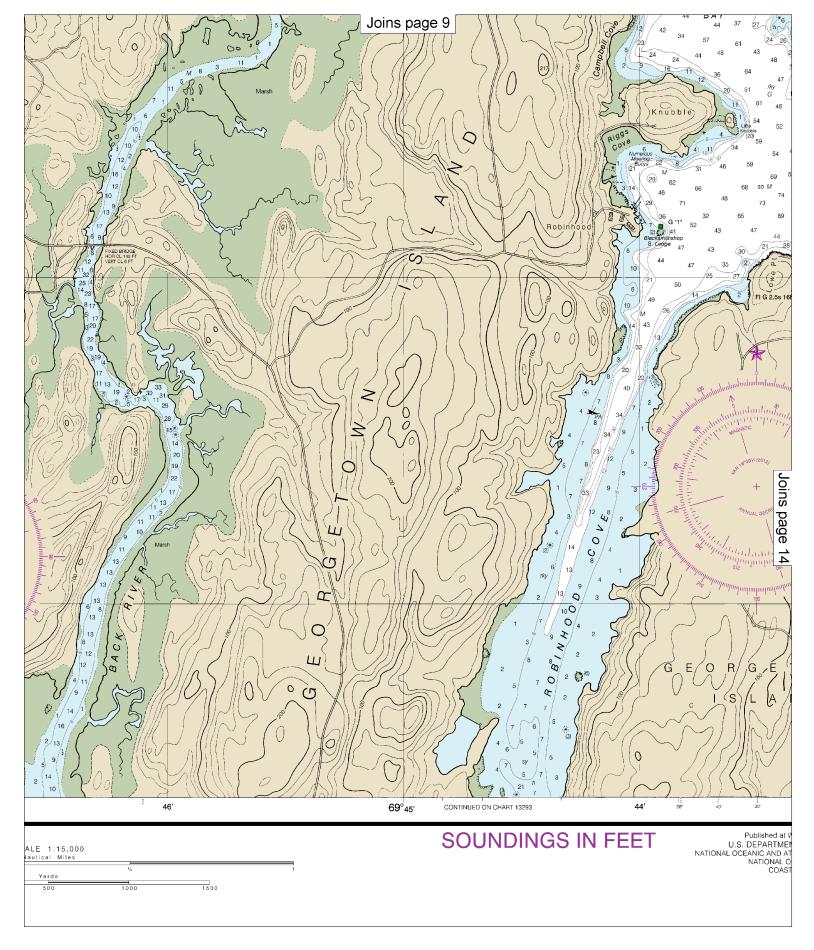


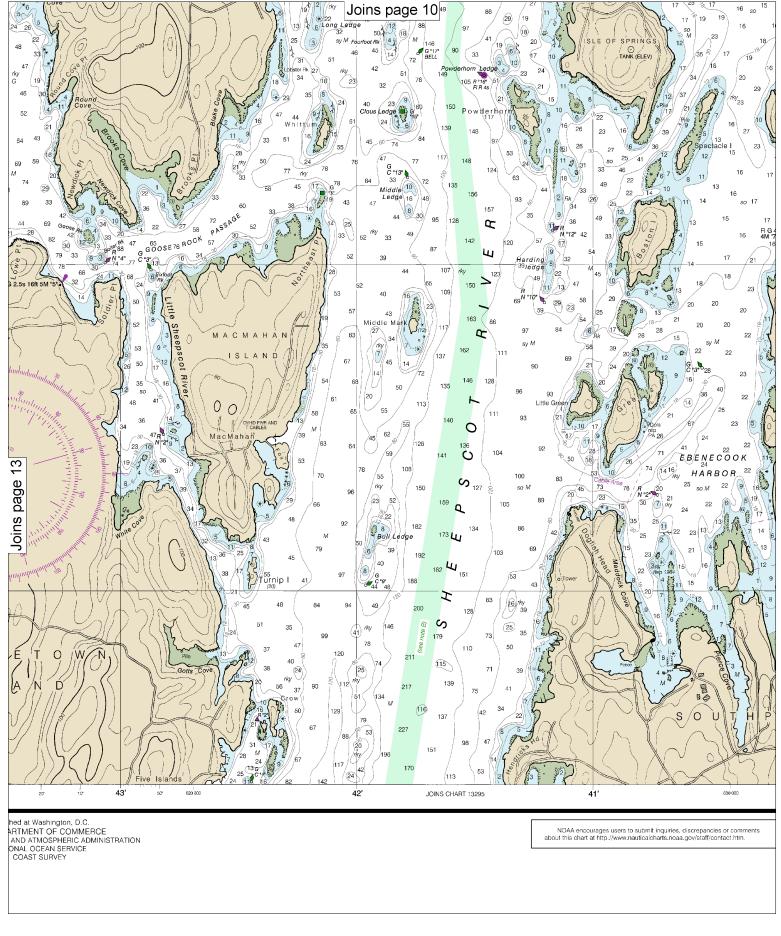




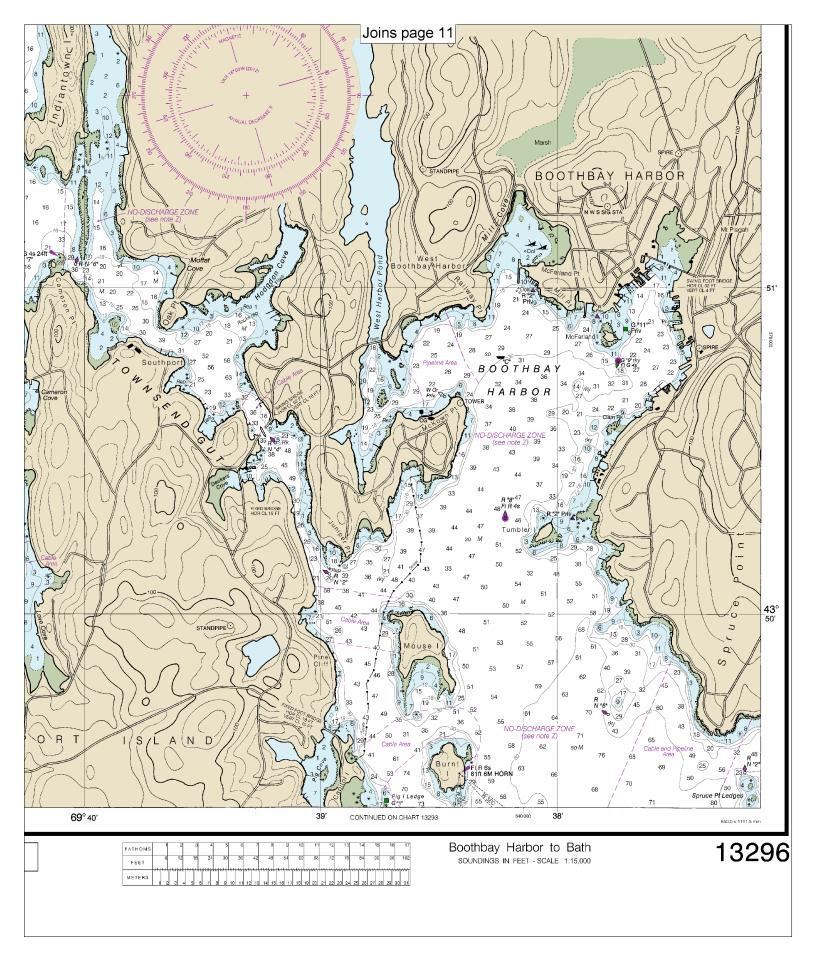














VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml

Report a chart discrepancy — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.